

coastal zone to ensure compatibility with Federally-approved State or territory coastal programs and policies. While at times controversial, consistency reviews emerged as a remarkably successful tool in facilitating cooperation between the coastal states and territories and the Federal agencies. Although participation in the Coastal Zone Management program is voluntary, 34 out of 35 eligible coastal States and territories are now fully participating in the program, and collectively, 99 percent of U.S. coastlines fall under the Act's authority.

The territory I represent, Guam, proudly participates in the coastal zone management program. Because Guam is an island, our entire land area is considered a coastal zone. Important and unique management issues regarding development frequently arise for our community, including impacts on cultural and historic resource preservation, water quality, and the integrity of coral reef ecosystems and our watershed habitat. For example, under the Guam Coastal Management Program, analysis of damages from coastal hazards led to the development of an Environmental Emergency Response Plan that our community relies upon in preparing for and responding to typhoons. This Plan allowed our community to successfully respond to coastal and environmental challenges arising from recent typhoons that struck our island, including Typhoon Chata'an in July 2002 and Super Typhoon Pongsona in December 2002. This plan is but one example from many that demonstrate the practical and positive impact of the Coastal Zone Management Act for Guam.

Since the Act's enactment in 1972, Congress has amended it on various occasions in order to address changing circumstances and needs. Among such refinements was the establishment of a system of National Estuarine Research Reserves, authorization of the Enhancement Grant Program to help States and the territories address new and emerging issues, and the establishment of the Coastal Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program to address the present and growing threat to coastal waters caused by polluted run-off.

Today, our country is presented with coastal zone challenges that were unforeseen and not addressed in previous reauthorizations of the Coastal Zone Management Act. These challenges include climate change, aquatic nuisance species, increased risk exposure to catastrophic storms and natural hazards, and the preservation of open space in the midst of an expanding human footprint. Many of these challenges were identified by the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy in 2004 and the Pew Oceans Commission in 2003. In addition, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the Coastal States Organization (CSO) initiated in 2007 a joint comprehen-

sive analysis of the Act to see if and how it might be amended to better address the challenges of the future. I believe it is important to reauthorize this Act with input from the States and territories, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and scientists and coastal community stakeholders. Any reauthorization of the Act should be oriented toward improving our ability to better prepare for and respond to future challenges impacting the health and integrity of the ecosystems within our country's coastal zones.

It is for these reasons that I introduced H.R. 5451, the Coastal Zone Reauthorization Act of 2008, to reauthorize and increase appropriations to implement the Coastal Zone Management Act. I was joined in doing so by other members of the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans. Together we are committed to addressing this reauthorization opportunity and objective in a bipartisan fashion. On February 28, 2008, the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife and Oceans convened for a hearing on H.R. 5451 and received testimony from the Administration and stakeholders. I fully recognize that this bill is a placeholder and a starting point for a much more substantive dialogue as we begin to address the new realities facing our country's coastal zone. I hope my colleagues will join us in this effort to reauthorize this landmark environmental law, and to ensure that we leave for our children and grandchildren a coastal zone that is vibrant, healthy and welcoming to all.

HONORING THE LIFE OF SENATOR
HOWARD METZENBAUM

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 14, 2008

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to an extraordinary person, former Senator Howard Metzenbaum.

The Honorable Howard Metzenbaum was born in Cleveland, Ohio. He came from humble beginnings, "his father scrapped to make a living, buying and selling second hand goods." He graduated from Glenville High School in Cleveland and later matriculated to Ohio State University where he earned both his bachelor degree and a Juris Doctor degree in 1939 and 1941 respectively.

Metzenbaum served in the Ohio House of Representatives from 1943 to 1947. He was subsequently elected to the Ohio Senate from 1947 to 1951. In addition to his dedication to public service, he also was a savvy astute businessman who would later become one of

the Senate's wealthiest members. It has been noted that if he had not chosen a life of committed public service he would have easily become one of America's wealthiest businessmen. Metzenbaum said, "I was born knowing how to make money," however he was guided by the saying, "Is it more important to have \$10 million than \$9 million?"

In 1974, when Senator William B. Saxbe from Ohio resigned from his seat to accept the nomination as U.S. attorney general, Governor Jack Gilligan appointed Metzenbaum to fill out the remainder of Saxbe's term. It was not until 1994 that Senator Metzenbaum retired after 19 years of service in the United States Senate.

While in the United States Senate Howard Metzenbaum was an instrumental member of the Senate Judiciary committee where he was well known as a powerful advocate of antitrust and consumer protection issues, as well as a staunch proponent of pro-choice abortion rights. He was often referenced as "Senator No," because many of his colleagues knew that if he was opposed to a particular measure his opposition created a great hindrance to its chances of passing.

In the Senate, Metzenbaum devised a different method of filibustering by introducing multiple amendments to bills in place of terminating a piece of legislation by long periods of debate. Senator Metzenbaum championed several important pieces of legislation, most notably the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, which required warning periods for large factory closures; the Brady Law, which established a waiting period for handgun purchases; and the Howard M. Metzenbaum Multiethnic Placement Act of 1994 (MEPA) (U.S. Public Law 103-82), which prohibits federally subsidized adoption agencies from delaying or denying child placement on grounds of race or ethnicity. Upon his retirement in 1994 the Cleveland Plain Dealer referred to him as, "The last of the ferocious New Deal liberals."

After leaving the Senate, the Honorable Howard Metzenbaum served as the Chairman of the Consumer Federation of America. In 2005, The United States Bankruptcy Court-house was named in his Honor in Cleveland, Ohio.

We are all blessed to have known and served our Country with former Senator Howard Metzenbaum. It is with great respect and admiration that I ask this esteemed body to keep his wife, and four daughters: Barbara Sherwood, Susan Hyatt, Shelley Kelman, and Amy Yanowitz in our hearts and prayers. May we all rejoice in having known such a great man and cherish both his memory and his legacy.